FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES; OR. REMINISCENCES OF A FORMER MERCHANT. BY VINCENT NOLTE. Translated from the German. Redfield, 1854-Vincent Nolte was well known in this country. Sprung from a mercantile family and educated among the first merchants of Europe, he had imbibed early the grand notions of mercantile importance which have distinguished the Hopes, the Barings, and other merchant kings. To Nolte's mind, the mershant, the buyer and seiler of cotton, and the dealer is exchange, is the leading man in the the public his obliged servant. No military glory or political rank can counterbalance the merit his wealth imparts to him; between Napoleon and Ouvrard. Nolte obviously gives the palm of genius to the latter. Himself a mershant on a grand scale, though too circumsaribed for his ambition, he long figured as one of the celebrities of New Orleans. His house was, as he says, the leading firm in the South. As correspondent of the Barings and many other extensive European houses, his command of capital was unlimited; his mind could grasp he vastest combinations; and his incessant activity left his competitors far behind in the distance. After fourteen years success, however, the evil day came at last. In the commercial crisis of 1825-6, the house of Nolte tell: and from that hour his sun set forever. Poverty, neglect, imprisonment, awaited him who had stood at the head of the com merce of the Southern States. Failure was his let in everything be attempted; and though his energy never left him, it was with the utmost d fliculty he gained a livelihood for himself and maily. His biography is full of instruction, and will be studied with profit by every reflecting mind.

Not the least interesting portion of the work. to us here, is the parration of Nolte's intercourse with our great men, and his piquant and occasionally ill-natured notice of their faults and foibles. Read the following sketch of John Jacob Astor, for instance:-This man was John Jacob Astor, the founder of

This man was John Jacob Astor, the founder of the American colony of Astoria, on the northern coast of the Pacific Ocean, which has been so graphically and picturesquely described by the pen of Washington Irving. Astor was born at Heidelburg, where the original name of his family is said to have been Aschthor, and had come to New York as a fursier's apprentice. His first savings, that it to say, the wages he got in the peltry warehouse, for beating out and preparing bear, doe, and other skins, he invested in the purchase of all kinds of peltry, bcar, mink, and rabbit skins, which he got from the Indians, who at that time wandered about the streets of New York; and as soon as he bad collected a certain quantity, he sent them to Europe, particularly to the Leipeic fair. There he traded them off for Nurenburg wares, cheap knives, glass beads, and other articles adapted to traffic with the Indians on the Canadian frontiers, and took them himself to the latter points, where he again exchanged them for furs of various kinds. As he has often told me with his own lips, he carried on this traffic untiringly for tweive long years, going in prison, alternately, to the Canadian frontiers, and then to the Leipsic fair, and lived all the while, as he had ever been accustively and aparament of the particular of ships, and fixed out expeditions to the Northwest coast, to trade with the Indians of Nootka Sound for furs. Another circumstance contributed to the increase of his means. At the peace concluded in 1783, between England and her revolted colonies, the thirteen United States, many acres of land in the State of New York, some even in the neighborhood of New York, some even in the neighborhood of New York city, were voted by Congress to the German soldiers who had fought in the American army. The later were chiefly Hessians and Darmstadlers. York city, were voted by Congress to the German soldiers who had fought in the American army. The latter were chiefly Hessians and Darmstadters. Most of them died in the course of the year, without having succeeded in converting this property into money; but the relatives and heirs they left behind them in Germany did not forget these little inheritances. Upon the occasion of a visit made by Astor to Heidelburg, in later years, most of the parties last referred to, as inheriting the allotments of the decased tierman soldiers, and residing in Heidelburg, united and made our friend their legality authorized attorney, in order to realize something, if possible, from their hitherto useless acros. But the hoped for increase of the value of this property was, on the whole, rather slow in coming, and the heirs wanted money, money, quick and ready money. Astor having been applied to on this score, told them that in order to get ready money they must reckon up the real present value of the cash itself, and not any imagined value of the land, and that only through pretty considerable sacrifice could they get cash for the same. Thereupon the parties advised with each other, and finally Astor received peremptory orders to sell without further delay. Unknown specula other, and finally Astor received peremptory orders to sell without further delay. Unknown speculators were found; the proceeds were small, but the heirs get what they wanted—money. At the present day, many of those pieces of ground are mong the most valuable and most important in the city, and have gradually passed through Astor into other hands; the nuknown speculators, however, have faded from the memory of everybody.

Astor, at the moment of the emburgo, was in the possession of several millions, so that he was able to give his son, William B. Astor, who was educated at

give his son, William B. Astor, who was educated at Gottingen, the magnificent hotel on Broadway, called the "Aster House," which cost the sum of

The permission (procured by Parish) to send out thips in ballast, to bring home silver, had given As-tor the idea that the same privilege might be ex-tended to vessels dispatched for the purpose of bringing home the amount of debts due abroad, in bringing home the amount of debis due abroad, in goods. With this view he went to Washington, and abere, under the pretence that he had an important depot of teas at Canton, obtained the desired permission to send a vessel thither in ballast. This step, however, was only the foreruner of another one. Astor, in reality, owned no depot of teas at Canton, and hence it simply came to this, that he would, according to the usual custom, send money thither to ware how article.

Astor, in reality, owned no depot of teas at Canton, and hence it simply came to this, that he would, according to the usual custom, send money thither to purchase the article.

The exceptional favor of sending schooners in ballast to Vera Cruz, which Parish had up to this time enjoyed, which was now gradually extended to other westle, whose destination was not to bring back gold and silver values, but goods on American account, mifficiently showed that under certain circumstances, there was no indisposition to grant free exit to ships in ballast for a particular object. And now arose another point, namely, whether empty vessels, which, however, had silver on board, could be regarded as in ballast. The precious metals are, in most countries, not looked upon as wares, although in some shey are so classified. It was not exactly advisable to bring on a discussion of the question whether the exportation of silver in otherwise unlades vessels should depend upon it or not. The query was, whether a foreign creditor, who had come to collect the moneys owed him by American merchants, would be permitted to take the funds really thus received back with him. In Washington, there appeared to be every disposition to allow this. Now, it was well known in the nothern ports of the United States, that the leading native merchants of Canton had never besitated to accord their regular correspondants, returning year out and year in, from the United States, certain credits which amounted to considerable sums. Upon this Astor based his plan. He hunted up, among the Chinese sallors, or Lascars, or the ships lately arriving from China, a fellow saited to his purpose, dressed him as a Mandarin, and took him with him to Washington, where he had to play the part of the Chinese creditor, under the name of Hong Qua, or Kina Holv. No one dreamed of suspecting the Mandarin's identity, and Astor pushed his scheme safely through. The \$200,000 he sent to Canton were expended there in tea and other Chinese credit or not have rised of the skilful

have bere, in the hands of my banker, at Paris, about 2,000,000 frames, and caunot manage, without great effort, to get more than 2) per cent per annum it. Now, this very day I have received a letter from son in New York, leforming me that there the he is acceptances are at from one and a half to two per cent per month. Is it not enough to enrage a

The following, of Stephen Girard, will be in-

The following, of Stephen Girard, will be interesting to Philadelphians:—

I cannoblet this opportunity slip by without saying something about another marcantile celebrity in the United States, viz.: Stephen Girard. This man was born in a village near the banks of the Garonne. He was the som of a phasant, and had left his own country as a common salior. Having gradually risen to the post of second mate, he came as such to Pulladelphia, where he remained, and opened a tavern on the banks of the Deiaware for such of his countrymen as were engaged in the West India trade, particularly that with St. Domingo. The revolution in St. Domingo caused an emigration which continually brought him fresh castomers, and, having built some small vessels to bring his fugitive countrymen a way in safety from the island, he hartered flour and meal for collie, until his capital, which had been exercised, and enabled him to build larger vessels and extend his sput of enterprise in all directions. His frugality bordered on avarice. Salior's fare was to him the best, and the freighting of vessels his favorice pursuit. The success which attended his exertions at length became unexampled; for he never had his ships insured, but always chose shifful and experienced captains, thus saving himself the heavy expense of taking out insurance policies, and continued acting on this principle, gradually increasing his capital more and more, until it finally swelled to an enormous amount. Illiterate, as a French common sailor must needs he, and scarcely able to write his own name, he called all his ships after the great authors of his native country, and thus enjoyed the sensation of beholding the American flag waving above a Montesquieu, a Voltaire, a Helvetius, and a Jean Jacques Rosseau. His ships, which he was in the habit of sending successively to the his own name, he called all his ships after the listen was of Montesquieu, a Voltaire, a Helvetius, and a Jean Jacques Rosseau. His ships, which he was in the habit of sending successively to t

ever lost or captured. It will be easy to form an idea of the amount of capital accommisted by this saving of insurance premisms, when one reflects that the latter went as high as from too to fifteen, and even twesty per cent.

Girard's right hand was a countryman of his, named Roberjeet, who, however, had received his mercan tile education entirely at Hamburg, under the tatelage of Professor Busch. This Roberjeet was the only man whom he now and then, but no oftener than now and then, took into his especial centicence, and he had worked in the house of Girard, for a respectable, yet very moderate salary, during the lapse of twenty years; frequently something was said about increasing it, but nothing of the sort was ever done. Roberjeet, who had some desire to be taken care of in his old age, resolved to let his pation know that if he desired to keep him any longer, he must take that matter into serious consideration, and give him a handsome sum, that he might put saide and turn to good account. Girard, a little nettled by this, replied that he would give him ten thousand dollars, but Roberject demanded sixty. He was told to wait until the next day, when, without hearing another word in relation to the matter, he received what he had asked for—sixty thousand dollars.

Magnanimous as Girard could be in many things, he was, on the other hand, equally petty in many others. Of his numerous relatives in France, who were all poor pessant folks, he would never hear a syllable mentioned. When some of them, upon one occasion, ventured to cross the ocean, and visit him in Poliadelphia, he immediately sent them away again, with a trifling present. In one particular instance she with them. Oce of his ships was returning from Bordeaux, and through another, which had hurried on before it, he learned that it was conveying him some relations of his as passengers or letters back with them. Oce of his ships was returning from Bordeaux, and through another, which had hurried on before it, he learned that it was connected to the c

per cent less. The oft-repeated hints Mr. Labouchete had given the young Quaker, who invariably came in with his hat on his head, and, without permission, marched directly up to the door and pushed on into the private counting-room—the sanctum sanctorum of Dutch merchants—had all proved of no avail. At last they got to let him stand there, without paying any attention to what he had to say. He then wrote to Philadelphia, to his principal, who dictated, for his benefit, the most offensive letters to Mess. Hope, which finally decided the latter to let him know at once, that there existed so wide a difference between their ways of doing business and him know at once, that there existed so wide a dif-ference between their ways of doing business and his, and all attemnts to teach him better has so sig-nally falled, that, for the sake of their own comfort and tranquillity, they should be compelled to decline any further transactions with him. There then came a kind of apology, a promise to manage dif-ferently in future, &c., &c. But the house in Am-sterdam remained firm in the resolution they had taken, offering, however, to do him the favor of re-commending to him as his future correspondents Messis. Daniel Crommelin & Sons, their neighbors. The astonishment of these latter gentlemen them-selves, when the first important consignments began to reach them from Girard, and the surprise of the whole Bourse of Amsterdam, that any one could re-ject such business as his, requiring no advances, may be readily conceived.

whole Bourse of Amsterdam, that any one could reject such business as his, requiring no advances, may be readily conceived.

The Messrs. Hope had, after the annexation of Holland to the empire, withdrawn, or rather had in a measure been compelled to withdraw, from all trade in goods and wares, since the famous Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon had thrown great difficulties in the way of trade, and much impaired the security of commercial intercourse. However, when, after the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, Rollani again obtained her independence, and the house of Messrs. Hope, having been established on a new basis, resumed its former rank, Girard was anxious to renew the connexion which had been interrupte I for several years. Upon this occasion the assurance was once more given, that the style of correspondence to be carried on between the two houses should be altogether changed. But Mr. Labouchere was not accustomed to alter his tone. He took the pen in his own hand, and replied to the desire expressed by Mr. Girard, with the regret that he could not consent, feeling convinced that the latter gentleman might indeed reform his language, but not his principles, and that hence the best course would be to regard the acquaintance as having terminated.

His description of Jackson's arrival at New

His description of Jackson's arrival at New Orleans, and his arrangement with Edward Livingston, author of the Code of Louisiana, is

good:—

General Jackson had a Captain Haines and a Major Reed, of the militia, for military adjutants, and a Colonel Butler, of an American regiment of the line, for quartermaster. Not one of these gentlemen, Jackson himself included, understood one word of French, which was the language then generally spoken in Louisiana; much less were they in the slightest degree acquainted with the way of thinking, ideas, manners, and customs of the population, which was chiefly of French origin. Upon this occasion the lawyer, Edward Livingston, whom I have already mentioned, and who was then residing at New Orleans, renewed his acquaintanceship with Jackson, who at once saw of what invaluable service this skiiful and experienced man, who had for more than ten years lived in close contact with the mixed population of Louisiana, might then be, and afterwards become, to him. Again, the General knew much better how to handle the sword than the pen, and although he had been both a lawyer and a judge, wrote his native tongue in a very imperfect and unorthographic style: how, then, could he have hit upon a better hand to prepare his despatches for the government, than the author of the Criminal Code in Louisiana, his friend, the renowned writer and orntor, Edward Livingston? This was sufficient reason for a joyful acceptance of his offer to act as Jackson's volunteer aid and private secretary. Livingston had himself dubbed colonel, and, in addition to his services, those of his brother-in-law, Davezac, elsewhere mentioned, and of two other lawyers, A. L. Duncan and John R. Grymes, by name, along with Duplessis, the district marskal, or five persons in all, were accepted in the capacity of volunteer adjutants; the two lawyers with the title of colonel, and were accepted in the capacity of volunteer adju-tants; the two lawyers with the title of colonel, and the district marshal and Livingston's brother-in-law

ne of their number: the other three were of very tile, if any, service, as the sequel will show, and ere entirely out of their element when it came to one onting the hostile fire. Livingston haduntil the lain under the snapicion of poltroonery, and if the celebrated French academician and historian confronting the hostile fire. Livingston haduntil then lain under the suspicion of poltromery, and if the celebrated French academician and historian Mignet speaks, in his obituary of Edward Livingston, published in the Journal set Debats, of the daring courses which distinguished that gentleman amid the perils of battle, he had no other authority for the narrative than Livingston himself. As Jackson once said, "Fighting, not writing, is my business!" Livingston might have acclaimed in the inverse sense, "Writing, not fighting, is my business!" Again, as to this matter, the reader will learn, in the course of the present history, with what zeal the volunteer adjutants, of whom only one showed any real bravery, applied themselves to the work of informing their contemporaries and posterity after them of their personal prowess. The excellent proclamations addressed by Jackson to the country, to the inhabitants of the city, and to the citizen militia; affl the despatches sent to the President, at Washington, in relation to the events and operations transplining until the invading British force had withdrawn, were from Livingston's pen. The despatch at the close of the brief campaign is from the hand of Mr. Grymes.

Though Mr. Nolte sneers frequently at the

Though Mr. Nolte speers frequently at the American people, he by no means shares the opinion of some of his countrymen with respect to our fighting qualities. He says:-

The Americans in war are peculiar. In Napoleon's day, the French fought for the "glory of the great nation." Now, perhaps they fight for "the glory of our arms." The British fight for "the glory of our arms." The British fight for "king and country," or "God and country," but the Americans "for the good of my country." After the peace, an officer in this war, the Marquis of Tweeddale, who was taken prisoner on the Canadian frontier and brought to New York, said to me: "I hope it will never fall to my lot again to fight Americans; every one of them always fights his own individual battle, and is a most dangerous enemy."

He makes some excentions however such as

He makes some exceptions, however, such as the Aides-de-Camp Duncan and Livingston, whose friends must feel flattered by the following allusion:-

whose friends must feel flattered by the following allusion:—

After the military council of the 7th, Livingston had retired to the city on pretence of a violent colic. I, myself, who was sergeant, commanding the piquette, had the honor of opening the barrier for him. There he remained until next day, to bis dressing gown, upon the balcony of his house, until he heard of Jackson's success, when the colic left him and he re-appeared in the camp. His comrade, Duncan, who quit the camp at daybreak on the 8th, to look for reinforcements, rude about the streets at a gallop as long as the fight lasted, crying out, "Up! up! the foe is upon us. To the field! to the field!" All active people were in the field. A cryps of veterons, many of whom had not yet seen thirty years, guarded the bank and arsenal. My heroic antagonist, Mr. Cashier Saul, already frequently named in these volumes, had, as the story goes, for the truth of which I do not however vouch, the greatest possible difficulty in restraining his warlike ardor. Indeed, an order, obtained by his friend Duncan from General Jackson, was found absolutely necessary to keep him in town, where his presence was essential to the safety of the bank.

I would not have spoken of these casual instances of cowardice, were it not for the fact, that in the report of this battle, contained in the despatches of General Jackson to the President of the United States, and which were drawn up by Livingston himself, the General thanks his staff and his military and volunteer adjutant, for their cool and deliberate bravery. When I first saw this paragraph, it was impossible for me to suppress the thought of what a queer look Duncan and Livingston must have exchanged, when they read it together—those two birds of a feather—those fwo scoundrels who played so well into each other's hands.

We could multiply amusing extracts by the

We could multiply amusing extracts by the score, but we think enough has been said to show the interesting nature of the book. Mr. Redfield has made a lucky hit.

THE ENGLISH ENVOY AT THE COURT OF NICH-OLAS I., BY MISS JULIA CORNER. Riker, Thorne & Co.-Miss Corner is favorably known to the public by some historical works of considerable merit : but we believe that this is her first acknowledged effort in the realms of fiction. The title of the book is calculated to deceive the public into the impression that it is purely political in its character and objects, but on turning over a few pages of it, it will be seen that the tale has been written to fit the title, and not the title to fit the tale. This has now become the common practice with the London publishers, who seek to direct the talents of authors into the channel of their own mercenary views without considering or caring for the injurious and depreciating influence which such a sordid abuse of their position is calculated to exercise upon English literature. The present magnates of Paternoster Row are a griping, grasping, money-loving race, very different in their ions and dealings from the Murrays Ballantynes and Cadells of former days. Unlike those liberal minded and generous patrons of literary talent, the London publishers are, by a system of grinding parsimony and ill-judged interference with the better taste and judgment of authors, gradually degrading the literature of England to the level of their own narrow understandings. They either seize upon topics of present political interest, for the staple titles of their lighter works, without reference to their fitness and strict relation to their subjects, or they select a list of attractive captions and give orders to their literary hacks to write books to them. This bas, no doubt, been the case in the present instance. The conspicuous part played by Sir Hamilton Seymour, the late British Minister at St. Petersburg, in the confidential correspondence that took place between the two courts relative to the prospective partition of Turkey, evidently suggested the title of "The English Envoy at the Court of Nicholas I.," as a popular and a taking one, for be it remembered that Lc don publishers of the present day place more dependence on the cutside than on the inside of their publications. They pay the same compliment to the cultivated tastes of their fash ionable readers that Sterne did to that of an empty headed pedant, who, he said. "committed the titles of books to memory, in order that he

might boast of their acquaintance." It must not be supposed from these observa tions, which are intended to be merely deprecatory of a practice, which we regret to see is fast growing into favor amongst publishers, that Miss Corner's work is devoid of merit or fails in the promise of local Russian interest which its title conveys. The tale, on the contrary, is cleverly constructed, and presents us with well drawn pictures of the fashionable life of the Russian capital. Although evidently not sketched from personal observation, there is sufficient of eraisemblance in them to impart a sort of political interest to the story. The following will give some idea of the author's skill in handling historical portraits. By many the sketch will be thought to be too flattering. although we have heard Russians confirm the correctness of the traits delineated :-

THE CZAR IN ONE OF HIS CLEMENT MOODS.

It happened fortunately that the Emperor was now at one of his palaces in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg; for if he had been still at Tezorkozelo the ride would have been too long for Percival to attempt it with safety, for a Russian travelling carriage was not the most easy description of vehicle in the world, nor very well calculated to facilitate the recovery of an invalid by its gentle motion.

Mr. Riversdale arose earlier than was his usual custem, and, having sent an apploy to his guests for his absence from the breakfast table, went immediately to Percival's room, where he found him already up and dressed with some ceremony. He looked very pale and was evidently weak and languid, but declared he felt quite well and equal to his arduous task. The two gentlemen took a hasty breakfast together, and Percival was assisted to the earriage that was in waiting to convey them to the palace; but, although it had been prepared with careful attention to the accommodation of the invalid, Mr. Riversdale could not help seeing that he felt a great deal of pain from the joiting, notwithstand.

onceal it. The driver was ing his endeavors to conceal it. The driver was ordered to proceed at a dow pose, so that it was nearly an hour before they reached the imperial residence. The envey, through the medium of the proper efficer, sent in his request to be admitted to a private audience; and after less delay than might have been expected, he was informed that the Emperor was ready to receive him; and leaving Mr. Riversdale in an ante-room, crowded with efficials of all descriptions, was unhered through several splendid apartments to a small private room, where the great potentate was alone, scated at a writing-table. He received Percival most graciously, expressed great pleasure at seeing him out again so soon, then observing that he looked fatigued and ill desired that he should waive ceremony and recline on a cou h, the unbions of which his own hand. Per ival was really very much exhausted with the ride, and svalled himself without scruple of a condescension that he gratefully acknowledged; but the very circumstance of such extraordinary favor being shown him, added to the difficulty of his position, and increased tre painful embarrassment he could not but feel at knowing that he was on the point of asking that which might cause him to be dismissed in diagrace. The Emperor inquired minutely into the particulars of the attack that had been made upon him, which was related as briefly as possible; and as the monarch listened his brow was contracted, his face flushed with wrath and indignation, whilst a few interjections of rather a threatening character, as regarded the officers of police, escaped his lips.

"Is there any one," he asked, "whom you have reason to suspect of a design sgainst your life? A men can hardly have so invoterate an enemy without being conscious of it."

Percival replied that, so far from being aware that he had an enemy sear him, he did not even know there was a single person at St. Petersburg he had ever text hefer.

that he had an enemy sear him, he did not sven know there was a single person at St. Petersburg he had ever seen before, except the gentleman who came so providentially to his rescue. "But," he added, "it was not complain of the injury done to myself that I sought this indulgence. It was to speak to your Majesty on a much more weighty affair than my snimportant life."

"Every man's life is of importance," said the Czar, "and I h ve been much misinformed if there are not cervain bright eyes among the ladies of St. Petersburg that would be dimmed were any fatal accident to befall you."

Per ival colored deeply as he replied, "Whoever your Majesty condescenes to bonor with your notice becomes of importance in all eyes; and now may I be permitted to prefer my smit?"

The Emperor seated himself in an attitude of attention, and intimated that he was ready to listen. It was a trying moment: Percival made two or tire unsuccessful attempts to begin, and his angust auditor appeared to enjoy his perplexity; for instead of betraying, as was usual with him, any signs of impatience, he assumed a poeture which always seems to say, "I am in no hurry."—a sentiment that is ordinarily expressed by placing the elbow on anything that happens to be near enough to furnish a resting place for it, and leaning the bend against the hand with an air of perfect composure. Having thus disposed himself to give a patient hearing to whatever was about to be said, he fixed his fine, dark penetrating eyes full on the face of the petitioner, who saw the necessity of making a bold stroke while he yet had the courage to do so. He drew a long breath, then began—

"I know not why I should hesitate to speak in behalf of the injured to so just and merifical a prince; yet I would crave your Majesty's promise to hear me to the end before you give your judgment."

"It does not argue much faith in the justice you speak of," replied the Emperor, with a slight smile, "to toke on a great his soley has been yourself deceived by misrepresentation; or, perhaps,

acquainted with the history of the illustrious exile; therefore he reseated himself with a deep gloom on his countenance, and said—"You may proceed."

Percival arcse from the couch, feeling that, in the present state of the imperial temper, it would not be becoming to remain in the enjoyment of an indulgence granted per favor; but the Emperor, ruffied as he was, put a stop to this proceeding, by abroptly telling him to sit down again, a command he was very glad to oney, although it was not issued in the most amiable of tones.

This point settled, the generous advocate related all the particulars of Litofsky's conduct on the day of the insurrection, as he had leard them from Clementina. With eloquence that might have done honor to a well practised orator, he represented the diffic. It is situation in which the accused was placed, the conflict of bis mind divided between loyalty and natural affection; the death of his uncle, and the unfortunate circumstance of his being arrested as a traitor to his sovereign when he was in the very art of flying to his aid. Finally, he gave into the Emperor's hand the two notes written by Litofsky during the tumult, and anxiously watched his conatenance as he perused them, but he watched in vain; nothing was visible thereon but deep thought, and the habitual steraness that generally characterized his very handsome features. He read the papers twice with great attention; walked several times up and down the room with quick, fregular steps; stopped and pressed his hand to his forehead, as if uncertain what to do; and, st last, he went to the door, summoned one of the officers in attendance, to whom he gave some orders in a low tone, then resumed his walk, still keeping a profound silence, which the petitioner was too wise to interrupt. About a quarter of an hour passed in this manner, an interval which, to Percival's imagination, seemed of interminable length. How was this strange scene to end? What would he have given to have read the thoughts that were passing through the mind of

"Are you the trait'r once called Baron Litofaky?" demanded the Emperor in a voice that would have made many a man tremble, but did not disturb the equanimity of the prisoner, who answered without

" I am Litofsky, but traitor I am not. They who

"I am Litofsky, but traitor I am not. They who dare affirm it speak falsely."

"Even though it be the Emperor?" said Nicholas.

"Falsehood is not truth, even from the lips of maiesty," replied Litofsky, boldly; "and the Emperor, wise and good though he may be, cannot, at all times, guard against deception."

"On one point, at least, I am not deceived," said the Czar; "you are here in defiance of the law that expelled you for ever from the country, and, by this act of disobedience, have justly incurred a severe punishment."

Litofsky betrayed no signs of emation even at this

govern my people in time, if I am frequently schooling a glance towards Percival, whose feelings were wound not to the highest pitch of excitement; "nevertheless, I should wish to bear what it is you expect of me, in all norightness."

"That my name shall be cleared from dishonor and my liberty restored; all else is at your Majesty's disposal."

"That my name shall be cleared from dishonor and my liberty restored; all else is at your Majesty's disposal."
"Indeed! It is well you are modest enough to leave something at my disposal. What have you to say in your defence?"

Up to this moment the Czar stood leaning over the back of a chair, his eyes fixed keenly on the face of the prisoner; but he now seated himself, and Litofsky, who was not prepared for such a triel as this, exhibited some signs of agitation that did not escape the penetration of the sometign, although it was but a slight quivering of the lip. Still his fortitude did not for sake him, and he thus addressed the Emperor in a clear, impressive tone—" If I am permitted to speak merely to clead for a life that would be little worth preserving, if coupled with a name sullied by the faintest suspicion of disloyalty, then let me close my lips and submit in silence to whatever sentence your Majesty may think fit, in your wisdom, to pronounce; but if, by a vindication, or at least an extenuation of my conduct, I may hope to be restored to the confidence I never forfeited by deed or thought, speech will then be employed to a noble end, and for one which I would willingly morifice my existence."

"Say on," was the imperial command.

The noble prisoner then gave a rapid and affecting sketch of the events that Percival had already related, to which the Emperor listened with as much attention as if he heard them now for the first time; and when Litofsky came to the circumstance of his arrest, he continued thus:—"My greatest error was a few minutes of delay; for that, I was selzed and hranded with the names of robel and traitor, and forced from the performance of my duty by the very men who accused me of descriting it. I was condemned to share the punishment of those in whose guilt I had not participated, and I fled from an unjust sentence. Conscious of my duty by the very men who accused me of descriting it. I was condemned to share the punishment of those in whose guilt I had not participated, and I fle

your statement?"

"The word of a Russian nobleman," replied the Baron, proudly.

"Such a pledge would not always pass current," said the Emperor, amiling," but in this case I accept it, and must endeavor to atone, by future friendship, for the wrong involuntarily done you; and, after all, since it is no worse, a few years' residence in England has been no very serious hardsnip to bear."

All the stoicism that had supported Litofsky through this trying scene, vanished in an instant. He did not attem: to stifle the excess of his joy, but, kneeling at the feet of the swereign, pressed his hand fervently to his lips, and poured forth the tbanks of a full and grateful heart.

"You have another friend, to whom thanks are due," is did the Emperor, pointing to Percival, who was almost as happy as the Baron himself; "and I should advise you, if ever you should again need an advocate, to enlist him in your services."

Litofsky directed a look of gratitude towards Percival, who replied, "The success of the cause depended much more on the wisdom and elemency of the judge, than on the ability of the advocate."

The Emperor made a gracious reply, and rose, which was a signal that the conference was at an end; and he then led the way to the state apartments, followed by the two youffy men, who took their leave with the accustomed ceremonies, and Litofsky, who had entered the palace a guarded prisoner, uncertain what might be his doom, left it surrounded by honors, one of the most distinguished of the nobles of Russia.

The Westminster Review. American Edi-

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. American Edition. Leonard Scott & Co., Fulton street .--The July number of this able periodical contains an interesting article on " the Russo-European Embroilment." Although far from concurring in the general opinions enunciated by the writer, there are some of his views that appear to us marked by a correct appreciation of what the French would call "the political situation." The following, for instance, sums up accurately the causes (of which the Turkish question is only in fact itself an effect) that have brought about the present unfortunate political crisis in Europe:-

All thinking persons have long foreseen, in the obstinacy of crowned despots, a great Europeau war of opinion, which was first announced from the lips of a minister, by Mr. Canning, when the monarchs had falsified every promise made to their peoples—when Germany and Lombardy had been deluded; Sicily and Naples crushed; Spain forced to ise in arms to regain its constitution; Hungary roled over without parliaments; Poland deprived of the constitution which had been so estentationally granted it—when France had rallied to the Holy Alliance—when, finally, Russia was embroiling and terrifying Turkey, and stimulating Greek insurection. In that crisis of 1822 the Congress of Verona, nominally summoned to debate on Greek interests, really sent the France ormics to suppress the constitution of Spain, which the tory ministries of England had repeatedly and solemnly arknowledged. Canning did not dare to assist the Spaniards; he contented himself with a dark threat that England would put here. e self with a dark threat that England would put her self at the head of the nationalities if the despots conspired. To save Europe from the extreme point at which it would become necessary for us to head revolution, has been the sincere desire of all our ministries, however unenergetic their action. Canning at length acknowledged the independence of the South American republics, to secure, at least across the Atlantic, some refuge from European tyranny. The Duke of Wellington, in 1830, instantly recognized the change of dynasty in France; and our whigs in 1848 as unbesitatingly acknowledged the French republic. If they had been equally decisive towards Rome and Hungary, they might have saved the consuless sufferings of the reaction in 1849, with its lingering, still continuing miseries, and the new revolutions which are inevitable: in all probability England would thus have been spared the present war.

The reviewer, as might be expected, is dispesed to underrate the military and fin-ncial resources of Russia. He is of opinion that a force of 200,000 men is the largest that she can march over her western or south-western frontier. Before six months are expired he will be likely to see this calculation belied. The point of the article may be gathered from the following significant summing up of its views:-

Ing significant summing up of its views:—

Towards France the strain of the war may have a wholesome effect; namely, it is not impossible that when the Emperor calls on the nation to submit to fresh and heavy taxation, he may be forced to do it through the medium of a parliament; and his increasing popularity may make such an agency not too unsafe to him. The hope certainly dawns upon us, that France may in this way recover some portion of her liberties, and the contrast between the state of England and of France be leasened: but for the Austrian empire—a heap of heterogeneous nationalities, temporarily held together by lawless violence—no such hope can be entertained. On the other hand, British statesmen cannot too earnestly consider that there is no safety for Europe against Ruesia, until the frontier peoples are reconciled to their rulers. If this cannot be effected by the House of Hapsburg (and it has the good sense to refuse the attempt as purely Quixotic,)—then the fall of the Haysburgs is essential to the safety of Europe against Ruesis. By trying to uphold them our government is prolonging misery and struggle.

The three other British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine are also re-published here by Messrs. Scott & Co, The August number of the latter periodical is particularly interesting.

THE VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL. Tinson & Co., Beekman street .- Any man who wishes to become a theoretical soldier, can speedily initiate himself into all the technical mysteries of the military art by the aid of this useful manual. It will, however, take something more than books can teach him to enable him to master its practical difficulties.

TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SUITS BY ATTACH-MENT IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CHARLES D. DRAKE, OF ST. LOUIS. Little, Brown, & Co., Boston .- The necessity of a work on the law of suits by attachment in the United States bas been long felt, but the impression that has prevailed amongst the members of the bar, that the attachment acts of the several States were so dissimiliar as to baffle punishment."

Litofsky betrayed no signs of emotion even at this threat. Coldly and haughtly he replied, "I know my life is at your Majesty's disposal, and am ready to surrender it, if such be your pleasure; perhaps, were I the traitor your Imperial Highness has thought fit to style me, I might also be oward enough to ask for elemency, where I ought to look for justice."

"By the boly St. Anthony, I shall know how to the courty and adopted for general use, has bitherto discouraged any one from attempting it. Mr. Drake, from a careful examination of the reports and legislation of a majority of the

States, became satisfied that the diversity in the statutes constituted, in reality, no impediment of any moment to the successful prepara-tion of such a treatise, and the results of his labors, as displayed in the volume before us, certainly seem to bear out that conviction. The materials wrought together are almost wholly American, and the style and general arrangement of the work are methodical, perspicuous, accurate, and sufficiently fall. Mr. Drake deserves credit for the patient industry and acumen which have enabled him to con tribute to the legal literature of his country, a work not only calculated to be eminently useful

to the profession, but to the public at large.

THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER.—The August number of this valuable work contains some interesting cases, amongst which is that of the People versus Collins, lovolving the question whether "an act prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages," and the traffic therein, was constitutionally in force in Michl-gan, or void because it contained certain sections attempting to delegate the legislative power to the people. There are also numerous abstracts of recent English cases, and a few notices of new law books. The number, on the whole, is a good one.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, August 12—6 r. M.
The only noticeable feature of the market to-day was The only noticeable feature of the market to-day was the attempt of the bull party in Erie to put the stock up at the first board. The move was clumsily made. Purchases made at buyer's option, 60 days, show too great a weakness in the buyer to produce a durable effect on the value of the stock. Accordingly, within a few hours after the bulls bought Erie at 80½, buyer 60, it was sold at the board at 48½, and afterwards offered in the street at 48½. The transactions in the stock were large. Several bears, who did not understand the movement of the morning, grew frightened and took in movement of the morning, grew frightened and took in their contracts, which produced an active market. Some 3,500 to 4,000 shares changed hands. The stock is very

3,500 to 4,000 sares changed hands. The acte is very scarce, being freely borrowed without interest. The other fancies are without change. As compared with yesterday there was this morning an improvement of 1/4 in Nicsraugua, 1/4 in Reading and 1/4 in Cumberland. This advance was lost this afternoon, and stocks. closed generally as they were yesterday. Illinois Central bonds receded 14, and Erie bonds were offered in the afternoon at 86.
In mining stocks nothing is doing. Gold Hill sells at

2%, Lehigh Zinc at 1¼, Berdan's Crusher at 8¼.
Almonte's three millions and a half were transferred to the credit of Senor Aranjues, who allows the whole to remain in the banks. The Bank of New York pays three per cent on the share deposited in its vaults, amounting to \$300,000. The other banks, vis., the Bank of Commerce, Bank of America and Phenix Bank decline paying interest on the \$2,200,000 deposited with them. Senor Aranjuez still leaves the money in their hands at a

The payments through the Clearing House this morning amounted to \$16,781,316 55. Balances, \$809,518 24.

The Bank of Yonkers, Westchester county, E. Howland, Cashier, J. Olmsted, President, has just been organized with a capital of \$180,000. The directors of the Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Company have de-clared a dividend of four per cent for the last six months, payable on and after the 12th instant The Stuyvesant Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on the 21st instant The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, scrip

J. Newton Perkins, Heq., has been elected a director of the Illinois Central Radional, to fill a vacancy The San Francisco Mint drafts on the Sub-Treasury, for

payable in three years, with seven per cent interest.

\$240,000, were paid this day.

The following is a statement of the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, August 10, 1854 :

Tone. Cut.

otts Sebuj Aubu	Carbon ville kill Haven Cliaton	3,104 03 21,165 19 2,817 62
	Total for week	.55,496 18 ,201,964 16
An	Total	641,684 09 lkill Cana
	Carbonville.	

Total..... 516,919 06 The following are the official tables of the exports

	8	change		
\$10,000 U S Ga 1	8	THEFT		
\$10,000 U S 6'8 1		CI CHAMAS,	August 12, 18	564.
			Cen RR b60	924
	76	10	do	921
32,500 III Cen RR b8	69	75	doe	923
	69 14	100	do bioaftnw	923
	68%		& Tol RR.b3	753
1000 do	69	100	doc	703
5000 NY C RR Bds. b3	88		R RR., 600	493
10 Cont Bank b3 1			ER3	493
200 Canton Co s3	22	260	doc	495
100 Nie Tran Cos3	18%	200	do	495
500 do8	18%	200	deb60	503
100 do830	18%	850	dob60	503
100 do830	18%		do80	40
50 do	18%	100	deb20	40
200 do83	18%	50	dob10	40
50 Berdan's Gd Mch.	8%	60	do b12	405
500 Cum Coal Co s10	80%	250	doe	403
300 do830	30%	50	dob10	493
260 do83	30 %	100	do830	49
100 do b60	3114	200	dob60	50
100 do830	30 14	50	dob30	493
300 doc	30 %		ding RRc	633
100 Gold Hill Min 830	2%	300	do b00	643
800 do	2%	200	do830	83
300 Penn & Le Z. s10	134	100	dob3	63
100 N Y & Cen R. 812	9234		Cent RR	88
200 do	92%	11/10/06/05/2019	CRR	1023
	COND			
2000 Hud R 1st M Bds 1			Frans Co. boo	19
4060 Hud R 2d M Bds	9436		RRb30	493
6000 Pan Bds 2d is.b3	94	50	do83	49
2000 NY CRR Bds. 13	8734	100	dob30	493
5000 III C RR Bds b3	69	100	dob3	493
100 Cum Cl Cob60	31	100	dob60	494
	3014	100	do860	49
00	303	100	dob30	491
100 Gd Hill Mine s30	2%	100	do b14	49)
200 N Y Cen RR b50	9234	100	dob7	495
50 do83	9234	150	do	40
100 Reading RR	63	100	do	487
	95	50	dob30	49
30 N Ind Const'n	8334	50	do	48%

CIFY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 12—6 P. M.

ASRES were in fair demand, at \$7 for pois and \$5 62½.

a \$5 75 for pearls, per 100 lbs.

BREADRIUFS.—Flour was much more actively sought after and at decidedly higher prices. The day's transactions included \$3,000 bbis.—Inferior to choice State, at \$7.75 a \$9; mixed to fancy Western, \$5 50 a \$10, and other kinds at proportionate rates; together with over 10,000 bbis. State, deliverable early in September, on terms not made public. There have been 2,500 bbis. Southern taken, mostly at \$8 87 % a \$9 25 for mixed to good straight; \$9 25 a \$9 50 for favorite, and \$9 50 a \$10 for fancy, per bhi. Rye flour was unchanged. 150 bbis. Jersey corn meal resilised \$9 51½ a \$3 87½ per bbi. Wheat was very dull. Only 2,200 bushels typer Lake red found buyers, at \$1 59 a \$1 60 per bushel. Rye and oats remained as last noticed. Corn was in good demand. The transactions embraced \$0,000 bushels, at 60c. a 71c. fer unsound, and 71½ a 73½c. for Western mixed per bushel.

Corron.—Only a few hundred bales were reported sold, the market closing firm.

Hay.—The transactions light at 65c. a 70c. for old and at 5cc. a 60c. for new.

Framultys.—Rates to Liverpool were steady, but there were very light engagements. About 27,000 bushels wheat were engaged in ship's bags at \$40, and 50 bales Sea Island cotton at 9-32d. Square bales of cotton were at 5-32d. for compressed and uncompressed. To London 20 tons of oil cake were engaged at 20s. A vessel was obstraced to load at James River for Venice with tobaccoust 45s. To Havre cotton and bone were at \$6, and ashes at \$6 and \$8. A vessel was obstraced to load at James River for Venice with tobaccoust 45s. To Havre cotton and bone were at \$6, and ashes at \$6 and \$8. A vessel was obstraced to a \$1,300, free of port charges. Another was chartered for South America and back of (183 tons) at \$700. To California raises were dull, at 40 a 45 cents per foot.